

FEAR A TARIFF WANTS PAYNE BILL PASSED

Cuban Reciprocity Treaty Section Cited by Those Opposed to Measure.

OTHER NATIONS WOULD DEMAND LIKE FAVORS

DIFFICULTIES IN WAY OF SUCCESSFULLY OPERATING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM CLAUSE.

Washington, March 20.—The Payne tariff bill would bring about a great international tariff war, if enacted, because of the section which contains in operation the Cuban reciprocity treaty, is one of the arguments that is being made against the measure.

It is urged that foreign countries which would otherwise agree to give the United States the benefit of their most favored nation clause in return for the minimum scale of duties provided for in the Payne bill will not consent that the Cuban reciprocity provision is the most favored nation clause of the American tariff, and will therefore refuse to give the new tariff agreement with this country.

CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE.
This difficulty regarding the Cuban reciprocity treaty and its relation to the maximum and minimum tariff provisions of the Payne bill was not overlooked by the framers of that measure. The sub-committee which drafted the bill considered the possibility of the claim being made that the clause continuing the treaty with Cuba discriminates against other nations.

After discussing the matter, it was agreed to allow the provision to remain in the bill and to insert a stipulation that other countries recognizing the unusual relations existing between the United States and Cuba and would not object to the lower duties which the island republic would be able to obtain.

Furthermore, in support of this argument, it is contended that Cuba ships to this country articles which do not compete with our imports with countries of Europe.

MANY DIFFICULTIES.
There are other difficulties in the way of operating successfully a maximum and minimum tariff. Most European nations have insisted upon relations on certain products with their neighbors, and it would be inconsistent for the United States to expect these nations to arbitrate these agreements in order to get the benefit of our minimum duties.

On the other hand, the framers of the Payne bill have designed the maximum tariff provision in such way that practically every country in Europe will be compelled to seek our minimum duties in time.

France is one of the countries that will be most affected by the maximum schedule of the Payne tariff. The duties imposed by the present law on wines, liquors and spirits are increased 40 per cent by the maximum provision of the new bill, and this advance will seriously affect the importations from France of wines, principally on the low grades. Italy and Spain would also feel the effects of these duties.

MUST ABROGATE AGREEMENT.
Germany now gives the United States nearly all the minimum duties of her tariff under the provisions of the German trade agreement, but unless she should offer to abrogate the agreement and give this country all of her favorable duties, the maximum rates of the Payne tariff would apply. The German agreement provides that six months' notice of its discontinuance must be given by either country, but it can be abrogated by mutual consent.

The Payne bill places a maximum duty of 20 per cent addition on the following articles: chemicals, tobacco, agricultural products, silk and paper. The maximum duty on chemicals is 40 per cent, and on tobacco 25 per cent. The maximum duty on agricultural products is 10 per cent, and on silk and paper 15 per cent. The maximum duty on chemicals is 40 per cent, and on tobacco 25 per cent. The maximum duty on agricultural products is 10 per cent, and on silk and paper 15 per cent.

Proof That Charcoal Will Absorb Impurities
Many People Are Not "From Missouri" but They Like to Be Shown—A Simple Yet Effective Test for Charcoal.

Frequently people like to know if an article will do that is claimed of it, and we agree with those people for it is perfectly right that they should know. The St. A. Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are a simple yet effective method of perfecting a simple method by which it could be conclusively proven that their Charcoal Lozenges possessed all the medicinal qualities claimed of them, and herein print a simple yet effective proof.

Take anything which emits an obnoxious odor and place it in some convenient place, say in a box or something that can be easily covered. Then pulverize sufficient of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to completely cover the decaying odorous matter. Care must be taken that the pulverized charcoal completely envelopes whatever the odor is coming from. It will be immediately noticed that there will be no odor; the charcoal will absorb positively all the odor and should you make the test with a piece of meat or something that decays rapidly complete disintegration will take place without the slightest traces of an odor noticeable.

This is proof positive that Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will eliminate odors and insure the user a clean, sweet breath. While the general improvement in the health and action of the stomach and bowels will be sufficient to convince the most skeptic.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are for sale everywhere, 25 cents a box, guaranteed to contain nothing but young willow charcoal and pure water. Sample very free of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of the odor, tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address Dr. L. T. Leach, box 21, Indianapolis, Ind.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER.
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steel wires and numerous other iron and steel products.

MAXIMUM ON POTTERY.
The maximum duties for the pottery schedules are 25 per cent more than the minimum, and for the sundries schedule the increase is an addition of 25 per cent ad valorem. The flux and wood schedules have no maximum duties prescribed.

The principal articles on the free list for which a 20 per cent ad valorem is provided are the maximum schedule are coffee, crude natural camphor, drugs for dyeing and tanning hides, iron ore, oils, including petroleum, tallow and tobacco stems.

Representatives of western states are claiming that the new drawback provision in the Payne tariff bill is discriminatory against the west in favor of the east. The revised drawback section permits manufacturers to secure the drawback of 99 per cent of the duty paid on imported raw material, without the necessity of using the imported material in the manufactured product that is exported. A raw material of domestic production in equal quantity and of similar character may be used instead of the imported material.

CLAIMS OF WESTERN MEN.
Western members of congress are contending that this tends to give the manufacturers at seaboard a decided advantage over the manufacturer in the interior, on account of freight rates. One illustration offered was that of a flour manufacturer in Minneapolis, who imports from Canada a thousand bushels of wheat on which he intends to collect a drawback when it is exported. He would find it more advantageous, under the new drawback provision, to export the flour in the local market and purchase an equal amount of flour at some seaport for exportation. This would save him the transportation charges from Minneapolis to the seaport. It is said that the manufacturer would at the same time secure his drawback on the flour exported. Under the present law the flour exported would have to be made from the imported wheat in order to secure the drawback.

BENEFIT OF HONEST EXPORTER.
The ways and means committee claims, however, that the new drawback is for the benefit of the honest exporter, who has been laboring under a disadvantage because unscrupulous manufacturers have taken advantage of the difficulty of enforcing the present drawback provision. It is contended that the new drawback section extends this privilege to many industries which have been unable to make use of it, and that for this reason it is a benefit to the honest manufacturer in this country.

One amendment to the Payne bill which has the support of the members of the ways and means committee, and which probably will be submitted as a committee amendment, is that the section regarding maximum duties should also apply in the case of the country granting a lower tariff to a dependency or colony.

FREE PHILIPPINE RICE.
The rice growing and distributing interests of the United States are apprehensive of the effects on their industry of the proposed free entry of that staple from the Philippines. Today representatives of that industry had a conference with Secretary of War Dickinson and secured his consent to an amendment to the bill providing that when rice is imported from the islands for commercial purposes free of duty to the president is to impose on rice coming from the Philippines from any foreign country a duty equal in amount to that imposed on such imports entering the United States from foreign countries. Officials of the insular bureau will be a long time before the Philippines export any rice.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
James M. Smith and Effie J. Boudreau of Salt Lake City, and James Metcalf and Belle Leonard of Salt Lake City, and C. E. Jeffries of Salt Lake City, were married.

SAYS HE MARRIED IN FEAR OF DEATH
Forced by an irate mother to marry a girl who asserts he had wronged her, is the story of a young man who yesterday filed an answer to his wife's suit, in which he made the assertion that he married her under fear of death.

The young man, who is now in the hands of the law, is the son of a man who is now in the hands of the law. The young man, who is now in the hands of the law, is the son of a man who is now in the hands of the law.

PARK CITY HAPPENINGS.
Park City, March 20.—The people of Park City are rejoicing today over the victory of the High school debating team. All the pupils and some parents were at the contest, which was held at the High school. The team, which is justly proud of this debating team, as the boys are three of the best in the High school, and are all freshmen.

One of the saddest affairs that has happened within the past few days was the case of Mrs. Sydney Epperson. The lady was returning to her home in Park from Heber, bring with her a nine-month-old infant. Fearing the child would suffer from the cold, she wrapped the baby well in shawls, and when close to Park uncovered the child's face to see how it was and found that it had been smothered to death.

N A FOOL'S ERRAND.
(Trib.)
A Carlsbad schoolmaster was one day greatly annoyed by not getting satisfactory answers to the questions he put to the children. He then called the children to the front, and handing him two pennies, said, "Here's some money; away you go and buy some water." The master felt rather small when the boy turned round with the query: "And will you tell the shopkeeper they're for you?"

A RARE HIRTSU GROWTH.
(Washington Star.)
The doctor told his patient, "otherwise you mustn't take it all." The patient quipped plaintively, "My wife won't let me have it for the whisky today."

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President Gardner Thinks Late Assembly Has Been of Some Use

"Certainly it is a pleasure to me at this time," said President Gardner of the senate, "to say that while we have

"It has been my fortune to have been in legislative assemblies in the past. I try to get along with my neighbors in ways, and when I was in the legislature before I avoided bloody combats. But I want to say to you, my boy, that it has never, in my whole lifetime, been given to me the opportunity to meet and become associated with a finer lot of gentlemen than those who formed our little choir here."

"God's truth it is that there have been things said and done during this session by senate members—and I do not hold myself entirely blameless, either—that should have no part in the proceedings of a dignified body such as an upper house is supposed to be, but, as I said before, I believe that when the heat was squeezed out of these utterances, differences, arguments and controversies, the residue left is that which is best for Utah, and I am glad of it."

"Personally, I will say that the members of the senate have treated me with every consideration. No request that I have made of any member or any committee has been turned down. I don't know whether this is because I'm a little bigger than some of them—Sevy excepted—but I am sure that my associates have dealt fairly with me."

"And I want to say to you boys of the press that you have seen your duty and done it nobly, for you have let some of us down plenty easy. I hope that the legislation which has been enacted by this legislature will be beneficial to our state; I am quite sure that some of the proposed legislation which was not enacted will be the same."

had our little disagreements on the floor of the senate, that the assembly, so far as the senate is concerned, has been one of interest, and, I think, of

benefit.

Mr. Speaker Is Convinced That Issues Have Been Met Squarely

Speaker E. W. Robinson of the house of representatives last night gave out the following statement concerning the session just closed:

"I feel that we were elected without the situation being thoroughly understood by many members. Therefore, being pledged in so many different ways, and coming together partially or wholly unprepared, we were at a loss for a time to know exactly what to do. When we got here our constituents, earnest and honest in their convictions, stood by us, and we were able to meet the situation as it presented itself. I believe that the issues have been met squarely, and I am confident that the legislature in this state has ever had to deal with."

"There was never a time when the questions at issue were so well intended to create factions and establish feelings that were hard to overcome, and I consider that the gentlemen who formed this house are the peers of any I have known in the history of this state, both from standpoints of earnestness, conservatism and ability. While they have at times been intense in their contentions to establish the principles for which they stand as the representatives of their constituents, yet today, after seventy days of earnest discussion, there are not two of them who cannot meet each other in friendliness and good feeling. They have met large questions and have solved them with credit."

"I deem it one of the greatest of all honors to have been chosen speaker of the house and to have served the other members as their chairman. I have tried to be fair to all factions, and I wish to congratulate them on the fact that the differences have been manifested only in the discussion of the principles which they have stood on the floor. I am grateful for the kindly feeling they have manifested toward me, and I appreciate the fact that the harmony of the house depended on their and not on myself."

"The associations I have formed with them will always be a source of great pleasure to me. I shall be always glad to hear of their prosperity in the future. I feel likewise that the officers and employees of the house are deserving of rich in that they have always

RICH VEIN OF SILVER.
Buena Vista, Colo., March 20.—A four-foot vein of high grade silver ore has been discovered in the Latchaw tunnel on the side of Mount Princeton. The discovery was made 4,000 feet in from the mouth of a tunnel that has been in operation thirty years.

HARRIMAN'S YACHT SAILS.
New York, March 20.—The steamer Sallotta, owned by E. H. Harriman, sailed from here today bound for New Orleans. Mr. Harriman is now on the Pacific coast and is expected to board his yacht at New Orleans for the trip home.

DOCTOR SAID Much Sickness Caused by Coffee Drinking.

It is wise to use care in the selection of your table beverages. The experience of several Illinois families proves this, and one of them is a very interesting story.

"We were induced to quit coffee about eight years ago, because of its injurious effects. The doctor advised us to stop it entirely and we began to use Postum."

"While we drank coffee we had headache, sleeplessness, stomach troubles, palpitation of the heart, etc. We have found no injurious effects from Postum, and are clear of all the old coffee troubles. It has a fine color, a delicious flavor, and we feel free to drink all we wish of it."

"My brother's family has used Postum for eight years, and has been benefited as we have. A Swedish family, neighbors, used to drink coffee for years, but finding it harmful, have quit and now use Postum."

"A number of other families we know here who were habitual coffee drinkers, with the usual results, have now taken up Postum. The doctors here say much sickness is caused by drinking coffee."

"Some of them did not like Postum at first, but when we showed them how to make it dark and rich, according to directions on pkg., they liked it better than coffee, and it agrees with them."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pks. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

profit. The seventeen gentlemen who compose this body, aside from myself, may have quarreled in committee and in session, but the result of these quarrels has operated for the good of the state.

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LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO RAISE EDUCATIONAL STANDARD IN UTAH

"Much important legislation relative to state educational matters has been added to the statute books during the session of the legislature just closed. All of the bills have appeared under the name of Representative John H. Wootton, though all of them were approved by the senate and of education before being submitted to both houses."

The first of these, house bill No. 80, provided for changing the name of the state normal school to the State School of Education, making the title uniform with that of other states, and enabling the Utah institution to become a beneficiary of the Carnegie fund.

House bill No. 92, relating to the issuance of teachers' certificates and raising the standard of qualifications necessary to become a teacher, is believed to have been the most important of the measures. Under the terms of

the new law, applicants must show that their training is equal to a four years' high school course, and they are also required to show certificates from a course in psychology and theory of education, or to pass an examination on these subjects.

Another blow aimed at incompetents was contained in house bill No. 93, which gives county superintendents of schools authority to supervise the hiring of teachers. It is said by Mr. Wootton that in some of the rural districts it has long been a practice for the local school board to hire friends or relatives of theirs, without regard to their qualifications as teachers. It is also thought that incompetent teachers from remote districts applying for new positions were more easily recognized and refused by the county superintendent than by local boards.

House bill No. 105 is an economic measure intended to assist the interests of education in localities where no high school is available. The bill provides for the payment of a portion of the transportation expense of pupils where it can be proved to be cheaper to carry them a reasonable distance than to maintain a high school in the district. At present Draper students, for example, go to Sandy each morning at their own expense.

APPOINTMENT MEETS WITH WIDE APPROVAL
Harold J. Peery, appointed by Governor Spry a trustee for the state industrial school, is one of the popular young business men of Ogden. He is the son of the late D. H. Peery, born and reared in Ogden. Practically all

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Are Drugs Necessary? Do Drugs Cure Disease? Can Nature be Assisted?

If people were born right and afterwards lived right, there would be no need for medicine. Every doctor knows this. So do other well-informed people.

One thing more. When a person lives wrongly, or acquires bodily weakness by heredity, medicine can do only very little. Medicine cannot cure him. Only charlatans claim that medicines will cure disease. Medicines may palliate symptoms. Medicines may urge the powers of Nature to resist disease. Medicines sometimes arouse the efforts of the human body to right itself against derangements. This is the most that medicine can do.

A man accidentally puts his finger in the fire. Instinctively he wets his finger in his mouth, then blows on it for the cooling effect. This is no cure. He knows it very well. But it makes it feel better for the time being.

People eat unwisely. This produces dyspepsia or indigestion. The only rational cure is to eat correctly. Yet if a palliative is at hand the pains of indigestion can be mitigated, the throes of dyspepsia assuaged. The medicine cannot be said to have cured. It simply palliates disagreeable symptoms. The cure must come through right living.

Take Peruna, for instance. No one claims Peruna is a cure for dyspepsia. But Peruna will stimulate the stomach to perform its function properly. Peruna will increase the flow of digestive fluids, without which digestion cannot be carried on at all. It will increase the relish of food, the appetite.

It is admitted that all this can be accomplished by right living, but there are so many people who either will not or do not know how to eat correctly that a tremendous amount of good can be done by the wise use of Peruna.

A stomach that has been frequently abused performs the function of digestion very tardily. Such a stomach allows the food to remain undigested for some time after it is swallowed. This leads to fermentation of the food. Sour stomach is the result. This goes on week after week, until the blood is poisoned with the products of fermentation. This condition is very apt to produce rheumatism.

It is not claimed that Peruna will cure rheumatism. Nothing will cure rheumatism but correct living. But it is claimed that Peruna will assist a badly abused stomach to perform its work.

NEWEST NOTES OF SCIENCE.
The foreign population of China is estimated at 40,000.

Nearly 300 pounds of salt can be evaporated from a ton of Dead Sea water.

Venezuela's government cigarette monopoly has been abolished by executive decree.

Tobacco is almost the only agricultural product, fruits excepted, exported from Paraguay.

Because of the high rate of infant mortality, Calcutta has appointed a woman as sanitary inspector.

According to an English orientalist, the taxicab was known to the Chinese at least 1,900 years ago.

The government of Uruguay is about to establish its first wireless telegraph station at Lobos island.

Over 1,500 miles of new electrical railway are being built in the United States, Canada and Mexico last year.

A patent has been granted upon a solder for joining aluminum, consisting of tin, zinc, antimony and phosphorus.

By placing the stems of cut flowers in a weak solution of formal ammonia, they may be kept fresh from fifteen to thirty days.

Formalin of hydrogen will strengthen the background color of blue ink that have faded through exposure to sunlight.

The Lake Shore railroad is experimenting with dispatching trains by radio from Buffalo and Chicago with wireless telegraphy.